THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866. NO. 39.

L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.--TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar for six months.
These rates include all who are in arrears.

ADVERTISING RATES.

ONE DOLLAR per square (12 lines or less) for first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion.
Longer advertisements in proportion.
Obituary notices, Resolutions adopted by Orders, Societies, &c., or anything of a personal nature, will be inserted as advertisements, and charged accordingly. The money must accompany the manuscript.

An Old Song, set to a New Tune.

☞ **1866.** ☜

"As Spring approaches
Ants and Roaches
From their holes come out,
And Mice and Rats,
In spite of Cats,
Gaily skip about"

"18 years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exterminat'rs.
Is a paste—used for *Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.*

"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash—used to destroy, and also as a preventive for *Bed-Bugs, &c.*

"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects
is for *Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Bed Bugs, insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.*

☞ ! ! ! BEWARE ! ! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address, **HENRY R. COSTAR,** 482 Broadway, N. Y.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers.

1866.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The *Farmer's Gazette* (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of RATS will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

RATS *versus* BIRDS.—Whoever engages in shooting small birds is a cruel man; whoever aids in exterminating *rats* is a benefactor. We should like some one to give us the benefit of their experience in driving out these pests. We need something besides dogs, cats, and traps for this business.—*Scientific American, N. Y.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

"COSTAR'S" RAT EXTERMINATOR is simple, safe, and sure—the most perfect RAT-ification meeting we have ever attended. Every Rat that can get it, properly prepared, will eat it, and every one that eats it will die, generally at some place as distant as possible from where it was taken.—*Lake Shore (Mich.) Mirror.*
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.

1866.

FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.
☞ See "COSTAR'S" advertisement above.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

NEW
GROCERY STORE
AT F. FRIES' OLD STAND,
SALEM, N. C.

FLOUR,	MEAL,	CORN,
BACON,	LARD,	BUTTER,
CHEESE,	FISH,	CANDIES,
NUTS,	RAISINS,	ORANGES,
SPICES,	DOMESTICS,	TIN WARE,
LEATHER,	SALT,	TOBACCO,
COTTON YARN,	CROCKERY WARE,	

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c., &c. &c.
Just received and receiving by
J. P. VEST.

☞ Will buy Flour, Wheat, Corn, Butter, Bacon, &c., &c.
Salem, N. C., March 31st, 1866. 33:3m.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of H. M. LASH & CO., late of Waughtown, are requested to make payment by the 1st day of June next, or these claims will be placed in officer's hands for collection.

Parties interested will save money and avoid much trouble by attending to this.

H. M. LASH,
Surviving Partner.

Salem, N. C., April 14th, 1866. 35-4t

Laws of North Carolina.

AN ACT

To establish Work Houses or Houses of Correction in the Several Counties of the State.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Justices of the several Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, a majority being present and concurring therein, may, when they deem it necessary, establish in their respective counties one or more fit and convenient houses of correction, with workshops and other suitable buildings for the safe keeping, correcting, governing and employing of offenders legally committed thereto. They may also, to that end, procure machinery and material suitable for such employment in said houses or on the premises; and moreover attach thereto a farm or farms; and all lands purchased for the purposes aforesaid shall vest in the directors hereinafter provided for, and their successors in office. The said Justices shall also have power to make, from time to time, such rules and regulations as they may deem proper for the kind and mode of labor, and the general management of the said houses.

SEC. 2. The County Court shall annually appoint not less than five nor more than nine directors, (and wardens of the poor may act as such) for each house of correction which may be established, whose duty it shall be to superintend and direct the manager hereinafrer named in the discharge of his duties; to visit said houses at least once in every three months, to see that the laws, rules and regulations relating thereto are duly executed and enforced, and that the persons committed to his charge are properly cared for, and not abused or oppressed. They shall keep a journal of their proceedings, and publish annually an account of their receipts and expenditures, in like manner as the court of wardens of the poor are required to do; they shall further make a quarterly report to their respective County Courts of the general condition of their charge, and of the receipts and expenditures of the institution. They shall also make such by-laws and regulations for the government thereof as shall be necessary, which shall be reported to and approved by the said Court. The directors shall be paid for the services rendered by the County Trustee, in the manner provided in chapter eighty-six, section twenty-two.

SEC. 3. The Justices of the several Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, a majority being present, shall appoint a manager for each house or establishment, who shall give a bond with two or more able sureties, in such sum as may be required, payable to the State of North Carolina, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties. He shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Court, and be at all times under the supervision of the directors; and in case of his misconduct, of which they shall be the sole judges, he may be forthwith removed by them and his successor appointed, who shall discharge the duties of the office until another manager shall be appointed by the Court. It shall be the duty of the manager to receive all persons sent to the house of correction, to keep them during the time of their sentence, and to employ and to control them according to the rules and regulations established therefor.—He shall have the direction and control over the subordinate officers, assistants and servants, who may be appointed by the directors. He shall make monthly reports to the directors of his management of the institution and his receipts and expenditures.

SEC 4. The said Court shall direct what compensation the manager and such subordinate officers, assistants and servants as shall be appointed, shall receive, and provide the payment thereof.

SEC. 5. The Justices of the several Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, in addition to the tax for the maintenance of the poor, shall also, at the same time said tax is laid, lay such tax as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, which shall be collected and paid to the manager at the same time as other county taxes are directed to be paid; for which, and such other funds as may come into his hands as manager, he shall be accountable, and he shall disburse the same under the authority of the directors.

SEC. 6. If any offender shall abscond, escape or depart from any house of correction without license, the manager shall have power to pursue, retake and bring him back, and to require all necessary aid for that purpose; and when brought back, the manager may confine him to his work by fetters or shackels, or in such manner as he may judge necessary, or may put him in close confinement in the county jail or elsewhere, until he shall submit to the regulations of the house of correction; and for every escape, each offender shall be holden to labor in the house of correction for the term of one month in addition to the time for which he was first committed.

SEC. 7 If any person shall behave well and reform, he may on the certificate of the manager, be released by the directors, if committed as a vagrant; but if otherwise committed he may be released by the committing authority, upon the certificate of the manager and directors.

SEC. 8. Whenever any person shall be sentenced to a work house, he shall forthwith be committed by the Court to the custody of the Sheriff, to whom the clerk shall immediately furnish a certified copy of the sentence, in which it shall be stated (if the fact be so) that the offender is committed as a vagrant. The Sheriff shall convey the offender to the work house, and deliver him to the manager with the certified copy aforesaid, and take the managers' receipt for the body; which receipt the Sheriff shall return to the clerk of the Court, with his endorsement of the times when the offender was committed to him and delivered to the manager; and the clerk shall record the same in a book kept for that purpose, and file the original with the papers in the case.

SEC. 9. The manager shall assign to each person sent to the work house the kind of work in which such person is to be employed.

SEC 10 The directors shall continue in office until others shall be appointed; and if any vacancy happen among them, it shall be filled by the residue of the directors.

SEC 11. The Justices of the Court, a majority being present, may, if deemed adviseable by them, issue county bonds to raise money to establish the houses and farms herein provided for.

SEC. 12. Whenever any work house or house of correction shall be established in pursuance of the provisions of this act, it shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of the county wherein the same shall be established, to certify the fact to the Governor, who shall cause it to be noted in a book kept for that purpose.

SEC. 13. All suits brought on behalf of the institution shall, unless it be otherwise prescribed, be brought in the name of the State of North Carolina, to the use of the directors of the work house, without designating such directors by name

SEC 14. This act to go into effect from its ratification.

Ratified March 2d, 1866.

Nitro Glycerine.

This new explosive agent, composed of the sweet principle of oil and nitric acid, has introduced itself to the notice of the world in the most terrible manner. Its vast explosive power was recently manifested at San Francisco, and with the most fatal effect, but more recently still, at Aspinwall, and with a noise as terrific as the thunders of Sinai. Compared with it, gunpowder is a feeble explosive agent. In small quantities of it are condensed powers of destruction that cause it to be regarded with almost a superstitious fear. It is too dangerous and deadly to be useful. A Mr Nable has the patent for the United States and territories, to secure the rights and profits of his invention. It was issued from the Patent Office at Washington on the 6th of October, 1865. The municipal authorities are beginning, everywhere, to make war upon it.—It has a disagreeable way of exploding without rhyme or reason, and there appears to be no limit to its powers of mischief. It cannot be permitted to be stored in cities, nor do we see how it can be safely transported in vessels, on railroads, or any other conveyance Its chief use is for blasting purposes, but its usefullness is so much more than counterbalanced by the dangers connected with it that it is not likely to retain a permanent place in the commerce of the world, unless indeed it can be more effectually guarded against sudden spontaneous explosion. As there is much curiosity in regard to this most formidable explosive agent, we subjoin an interesting account of its discovery, its properties and uses:

"NIRO-GLYCERINE—WHAT IT IS?

"Glycerine is the sweet principle of oil, and extensively used for the purposes of the toilet; but it has now received an application of rather an unexpected nature. In 1847 a pupil of M. Pelouze's, M. Sobrero, discovered that glycerine, when treated with nitric acid, was converted into a highly explosive substance, which he called nitro-glycerine. It is oily, heavier than water, soluble in alchohol and ether, and acts so powerfully on the nervous system that a single drop placed on the tip of the tongue will produce a violent headache, which will last several hours. The liquid seems to have been almost forgotten by chemists, and it is only now that M. Nable, a Swedish engineer, has succeeded in applying it to a very important branch of his art—namely, blasting.—From a paper addressed by him to the Academy of Sciences, we learn that the chief advantage which this substance, composed of one part of glycerine and three parts of nitric acid, possesses, is, that it requires a much smaller hole or chamber than gunpowder does, the strength of the latter being scarcely one tenth of the former. Hence, the miner's work, which, according to the hardness of the rock, represents five to twenty times the power of the gunpowder used, is so short that the cost of blasting is often reduced fifty per cent. The process is very easy. If the chamber of the mine presents fissures, it must be lined with clay to make it water tight; this being done, the nitro glycerine is poured in, the water after it, which, being the lighter liquid remained at the top. A slow match with a well charged percussion cap at one end is then introduced into the nitro-glycerine. The mine may then be sprung by lighting the match, there being no need of tamping. On the 7th of June last three experiments were made with the new compound in the open part of the tin mines of Altenburg, in Saxony. In one of these a chamber thirty-four milimetres in diameter was made perpendicularly in a dolomitic rock, sixty feet in length, and at a distance of fourteen feet from its extremity, which was vertical—At a depth of eight feet a vault filled with clay was found, in consequence of which the bottom of the hole was tamped, having a depth of seven feet. One litre and a half of nitro-glycerine was then poured in; it occupied five feet; a match and a stopper were then applied as stated, and the mine sprung. The effect was so enormous as to fissure fifty feet in length, and another twenty feet.

"CHEMICAL NATURE OF THE COMPOUND."

"The Blasting Oil, or Nitro-glycerine of Mr. Nobel, is a chemical compound of six equivalents of carbon, five equivalents of hydrogen, three equivalents of oxygen, and three of nitrogen.

Practically it is a composition of 75 per cent. of nitric acid and 25 per cent. of glycerine oil.

A scientific calculation of the volume of gasses, developed by the combustion of this compound and the combustion of good gunpowder, proves that nitro glycerine, compared with gunpowder, possesses thirteen times its power, when volumes are compared, and eight times its power for equal weight. Therefore, where eight pounds of gunpowder are wanted, one pound of nitro glycerine will be sufficient to produce the same effect."

It is desirable that an agent of such power shall be, with safety, subdued to the uses of man. At present it appears to be too dangerous: too liable to spontaneous explosion, to be received in commerce without almost prohibitory restrictions. The ingenuity of man will in all probability, devise some mode of guarding it against these sudden explosions, and rendering it as safe as the ordinary combustibles. When we consider how much power of mischief may be compressed into a modicum of this chemical compound, and with what convenience and facility it may be used by wicked men to blow up houses, vessels, cars, &c., it is almost frightful to contemplate. A Guy Fawkes—and there are Guy Fawkes in every age and country—would find it his most powerful, destructive and serviceable ally.

Cholera--Its Prevention and Cure.

The most logical and philosophical statement of the cause, localisation, prevention and treatment of this disease, the Petersburg *Express* thinks, has recently been given to the public by Mr. Wm. Schmaele. It is an essay of absorbing interest, and it may be rendering an important service to our readers by furnishing them with a brief abstract.

The author pronounces the Asiatic cholera to be a miasmatic or contagious disease. This involves, by necessary implication, that the cause of the cholera reproduces itself in every patient, and is thus multiplied and propagated.

But as the power and reproduction of the species is an attribute belonging exclusively to living organisms, it follows with logical certainty, that the cause of cholera consists of living organisms or parasites.

The localization of the cause must be looked for where its main and uniform effects are found, namely: in the mucous coat of the small intestines. In the contents of that portion of the alimentary tube, the parasites, or their seeds or germs, find a ready prepared and rich nutriment, and all other conditions for their speedy growth, developement and reproduction. By their irritating presence they produce a high degree of inflamation in the mucous coat of the small intestines, from which all other symptoms of the cholera result as a pathological necessity.

The parasites, or their seeds, reproduced in great numbers, may be borne on the vapors arising from the evacuations of cholera patients, and be deposited on any article of food, then carried with the food into the systems of other objects.

Hence it follows that the cause cannot be diffused if proper care is taken to disinfect the excrements of cholera patients immediately on their discharge from the bowels. They may be secured by keeping fresh chlorinated lime in the vessels used by the patients, so that the chlorine gas shall destroy the parasites before they rise into the air. Especial attention should also be given to the complete and thorough disinfection of privies by the same agency.

The remedies used for prevention, as well as cure, are very simple. They consist of the strong mineral acids, particularly sulphuric acid. Two or three drops in a tumbler of cold water, which may be sweetened if desired, make a pleasant acidulated drink, and should be taken an hour or two after each meal. This will destroy whatever parasites or their seeds that may have been carried into the digestive tube, at the same time serving as a pleasant stomachic in hot weather. For children a proportionately less quantity. This will disinfect the bowels, and prevent the development of the disease.

We subjoin the mode of treatment of actual cases of cholera, without abridgement:

1. The cause must be removed.

This is readily accomplished in the manner

already indicated for disinfecting the alimentary tube. The patient needs only to take a tumbler full of ice (or cold) water acidulated by two or three drops of sulphuric acid, every half or one hour, for a few hours, to be certain of having completely destroyed all parasites within his digestive tube.

2. The same remedy will also tend to heal, as speedily and as efficiently as may be, the inflammatory and relaxed condition of the mucous coats of the bowels, induced by the presence and developement of the parasites.

3. In order to prevent, or allay, the dangerous secondary symptoms induced by sympathy or reflex action of the nervous system,—viz: the cramps, etc.,—the patient should take simultaneously with the other remedies several doses of morphia, say one-twelfth of a grain of sulphate of morphia at a dose, which may be dissolved in the acidulated drink before mentioned, and thus taken with it.

4. And, finally to prevent or remove the state of collapse, resulting from aggravated sufferings of the patient, one of the speediest and easiest obtained remedies is a table spoonful of brandy or good whisky, taken with each dose of the acidulated drink recommended, with which it may also be mixed.

It is confidently expected that this direct, safe, and agreeable treatment, if applied not entirely too late, will restore every cholera patient.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866.

☞In another column will be found comments by some of the leading Northern papers, on the report of the reconstruction committee. In the South, generally, the propositions from said committee meet with no favor, and the opinion is prevalent that the object is to secure the political ascendancy of the Republican party, at least till after the next Presidential election. It looks very much like a full determination to keep the South under the ban,—disfranchised in a measure;—the bitter pill is sugared over with a relief from direct taxation for ten years, provided the South accepts the other conditions of the report.

It will be seen from the proceedings of a late cabinet meeting upon this subject, that the President and the cabinet are almost a unit in opposition to this report, which the labors of five months have brought forth.

The Democrats, in and out of Congress, are hostile to it because it excludes their party from power for the next seven years at least. The Republican party in Congress is a unit upon it, and they command both houses. Of course the report will be adopted.

The intelligent Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, in this connection, says:

"The next question is whether the joint resolution proposing the amendment will be ratified by three-fourths of the States. There will be opposition to it from those Northern States which will lose some representation by it, but, as the Legislatures are republican, it may receive the assent of all of them—making twenty-five, exclusive of Colorado. Tennessee may accept it, making twenty-six; but if Colorado be admitted, it will require the ratification of thirty States.

The Republicans express surprise that any opposition should be made to the scheme, except by the Sumner radicals, for it takes the negro suffrage question, as they say, out of politics.

If the section disqualifying all who vnluntarily took part in the rebellion till 1870 were stricken out, the amendment might prevail; but if that were out, the Republican majority would dis wh ard reject it, for it is the gist of the whole scheme. The plan means simply that the Republican party intend to hold their power in Congress, not only for this but for the next Congress, and intend also to have the next President."

Much might be said in regard to the course of Congress, by turns making exactions from the Southern States, as in the Union, and anon treating them, when convenient, as aliens, but we prefer quoting from Northern papers, to show our readers that there is still some hope left of checking the present course of affairs.

The New York *Express* says:

"Practically the proposed measure says that States have no right to representation in Congress, and we see that they cannot say yea or nay on the most trivial questions before Congress. They have not a particle of influence in matters affecting finances, trade, industry, our foreign relations, or any of its domestic concerns. And yet these people are to vote again, as they have before, for or against a change in the Constitution of the Union, of which, on the Radical hypothesis, they are not at present members!

Here is weakness and absurdity, as well as fraud and wickedness. When the Radicals demand Federal action from the South, the people there are treated as citizens of States within the Union, but when their rights are denied they are held as subjects of the Government and within Territorial law and regulations. Not an opposition, independent, or neutral journal in the land favors this measure, while journals like the "Tribune" dislike it because it does not in terms demand negro suffrage.

The elegant mansion, owned and occupied by Col. Wm. Johnson, in Charlotte, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last.

THE FENIANS.—The pretended invasion of Canada by the Fenians has proved a failure, and has caused much ill-feeling among the Fenians in New York.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis has arrived at Fortress Monroe, and has been assigned to a casemate inside the fortress.

MORE THIEVING.—Mr Lassiter, of Davie county, had his stable broken open, a few nights since, and a fine horse stolen therefrom. A negro, by the name of Wesley, formerly the property of S. Douthit, Esq., was arrested on strong suspicion of being the thief, but was released for want of sufficient evidence.

Mr. Lassiter has since found his horse, in possession of a Mr. Helton, near Thomasville, to whom the horse had been traded by a negro, for a mule. Both the horse and mule have been recovered, but Wesley cannot now be found.

We also learn that the smoke-house of N. L. Williams, Esq., was robbed of nearly all its contents. At last accounts, parties were in pursuit of the thieves.

WORK HOUSES.—We publish, this week, the Act to establish Workhouses or Houses of Correction, in the several counties of the State. It will be remembered that the proposition of establishing a Penitentiary, was discountenanced and voted down by the people, years ago,—not very wisely, as we thought at the time. Now justice and economy demand something of the kind, which is rather difficult to supply, at this time; but the Legislature has enacted a law providing a good substitute for a penitentiary, and although many counties are not favorably situated to incur much expense just now, perhaps arrangements could be made for certain criminals and vagrants to do the State some service, by assisting in the erection of suitable buildings for work-houses, in the several counties, by way of liquidating costs of suits, jail fees, &c.

☞In the case of Major Gee, on trial before a U. S. Military Commission, charged with inhumanity to federal prisoners at Salisbury, there seems to have been something of a conflict of authority.

The counsel of the Major applied for a transfer of his case to the civil tribunal, after the late proclamation of the President, which was refused. Application was then made to Judge Fowle for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted and served on Gen. Ruger, who refused either to produce the body of Major Gee, or be himself arrested. The case was then submitted to Gov. Worth, who telegraphed the President in the premises, and was informed that Gen. Ruger had been instructed to proceed with the trial, but before the execution of any sentence rendered by the military commission, to report all proceedings to the War Department for examination and revision.

The trial is still going on.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT
AT NEWBERN.

The case of E. C. S. Parker, under indictment for having too many stamped envelopes in his possession, (3,468) was given to the jury at about 8 o'clock. The Newbern Times says, "the case was very ably argued, on the part of the prosecution, by U. S. Attorney D. H. Starbuck and R. F. Lehman, Esq., and on the defence by F. Wooten and J. H. Haughton, Esqrs.

After an absence of three hours, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Sentence six months imprisonment.

We learn that, on Wednesday, the trial of John H. Case, for passing counterfeit National currency, took place. D. H. Starbuck, U. S. Attorney, prosecuted for the government, and the prisoner was defended by R. F. Lehman and F. Wooten, Esqrs.

After arguments of the case, the jury, about 10 o'clock at night, rendered a verdict of guilty.—Judge Brooks sentenced Case to twelve months imprisonment at hard labor, in the Penitentiary. In a second indictment against John H. Case, charging him with having some of the same counterfeit currency in his possession, counsel for the defendant submitted to judgment without trial. Sentence was deferred.

The next case taken up was that of E. C. Smith, *alias* Parker, of Kinston. The indictment in this case is for having in his possession, &c., a large number of stolen government stamped envelopes, and embraces four different counts.

COTTON.—There seems to be general complaint all over the country, that the cotton seed planted is not coming up. The difficulty seems to be that the seed has lost its vitality in consequence of having been kept in heaps for from two to four years past.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.—At the late meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, at Wilmington, they resolved to accept the privileges of liquidation authorized by the late act of the Legislature. The Bank has resolved to redeem its outstanding bills in greenbacks, at 25 cents in the dollar.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.—Persons desirous of insuring property against fire, or insuring their lives, can be accommodated by calling upon Mr. J. L. FULKERSON, of this place, who is the Agent for the "Atlantic Fire Insurance Company" of Brooklyn, N. Y., the "Metropolitan Insurance Company" of New York city, and the "Equitable Life Assurance Society," of New York.

The Fire Insurance Companies were chartered in 1851 and 1852. The former has a cash capital and surplus of $452,500, and the latter a cash capital of $1,000,000, and a surplus of $644,148.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.—Among postmasters recently appointed in this State, we notice the following:

Red Plains, Yadkin county,—Miss Eliza beth A. Poindexter.

Dobson, Surry county,—Robert R. McGuffin.

☞On Tuesday night of last week, there was a terrific hail storm in Washington and Baltimore. Most severe in Baltimore, where the largest hail stones measured from three to four inches in circumference;—not less than 20,000 panes of glass were shattered by the storm.

NEW PAPERS.—"Rutherford Star," Rutherfordton, N. C.

The "Semi-Monthly Record," of the Pittsboro Scientific Academy.

Success to both.

Riot and Bloodshed in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, May 2.—This evening a riot occurred between policemen and negro soldiers, growing out of an attempt of the officers to arrest a white man whom the negroes attempted to protect. Twenty or thirty policemen assembled and kept up the fight for a couple of hours with about one hundred and fifty negroes. One policeman was killed and three wounded Eight or ten negroes were killed and several wounded. The Sixteenth Regular Infantry quelled the disorder.

LATER. May 3.—About thirty houses, occupied by colored people, and all the school houses in south Memphis, were pulled down or burned last night. Ten negroes were killed during the day. Every thing is very quiet this morning. The negroes fled to the woods last night, but are now returning.

Gen. Stoneman has authorized the reorganization of the 194th Tennessee Infantry, and will furnish them with arms to assist in maintaining the peace and putting a stop to further violence of any description, either on the part of the whites or blacks.

New Advertisements.

N. L. Williams, Jr.—Horses and Land for Sale.

John H. White—Administrator's notice.

Court Order—N. S. Cook.

List of Letters.

☞The New York Herald considers it very fortunate that the United States found so much cotton in the South, at the close of the war, yet the Radical party in Congress are doing their best to destroy the El Dorado from which this great national wealth is derived.—The North, the whole nation,—needs all it can yield now, and the only way to secure it is the immediate restoration of the Union.

☞We are indebted to our friend, E. A. Vogler, Esq, who returned from the North, yesterday, for late Philadelphia and Richmond papers.

☞Probst, the murderer of the Dearing family, has made a full confession. He had no accomplice in his bloody work. He will be hung on Friday, the 8th of June.

Congressional.

BUNRNING OF COLUMBIA.—In the Senate on the 1st instant, Mr. Johnson, of Maryland read a portion of a letter from Gen. Wade Hampton on the subject of the burning of Columbia, South-Carolina. General Hampton controverts the statement recently published by Gen. Sherman, that Columbia was burned by his (Hampton's) orders. He asked for the appointment of a special committee of Congress to investigate the subject.

It was argued, that Sherman did not charge that Hampton gave an explicit order on the subject, but simply that his previous orders in relation to the burning of cotton caused that result. Sherman read from the various official reports to confirm the charge against Gen. Hampton.

May 2.—SENATE.—Mr. Williams offered an amendment to the bill reported by the Committee of Fifteen for the admission of the Southern States. It provides that the States shall be admitted after the 4th of March, 1867, with the exception of Tennessee and Arkansas, which shall be admitted immediately on the ratification of the proposed amendment.

Mr. Dixon also offered an amendment which declares that when any of the lately rebellious States shall present itself, not only in an attitude of loyalty, but represented by men capable of submitting to constitutional tests, it shall be admitted to the rights of representation.

HOUSE.—The House voted on and defeated the Army Bill.

May 3,—Senate.—The bill to establish telegraphic communication with Cuba, as reported from the Committee of Conference, was passed, and now awaits the signature of the President.

The bill for the admission of Colorado, was taken up and passed in the House.

The bill making appropriations for the uses of the Freedmen's Bureau was passed. It will require over $11,000,000. Among the items are the following:

For salaries for commissioners $147,500; for salary of clerks, $82,800; for stationery and printing, $63,000; quarters and fuel, $15,900; for clothing, $1,700,000; for commissary stores $4,200,750; for medicines, $500,000; for transportation, $1,500,000; for school superintendents, $1,500,000; for school-houses, $18,000.

In the House Messrs. Conkling and Bourwell submitted to the House additional supplemental evidence from the reconstruction committee

Among the witnesses is Hon Bedford Brown, of North Carolina. Most of the evidence has been anticipated. That of Hon. Bedford Brown formerly United States Senator from North Carolina, seems to possess some interest. Mr. Brown testifies that he has always been a non-secessionist He thinks that the people of North Carolina at the surrender of Lee were satisfied with the result, because they had seen that the result was inevitable, and a great many were for peace and were attached sincerely to the Union. They believed that there was no safety out of it. But of late, he says, it is due to state that from various circumstantes the people have almost come to despair. It is partly from a loss of their slaves but it chiefly arises from the long delay in their not being allowed representation in Congress. This delay had produced a feeling of discontent among Union men The great mass of people were anxious for a return to the Union, though there were unscrupulous men who were making trouble. He would recommend that all loyal men should be admitted in Congress.

House.—The House passed the bill establishing the grade of General in the army, to which General Grant will undoubtedly be appointed.

On the 5th, nothing of much importance.

Methodist General Conference.

We have found it impossible to collect from the secular press any connected *resume* of the proceedings of this Conference.

We glean, from the papers, that the correct list of the four newly elected Bishops is as follows: Rev. Dr. W. M Wightman, Alabama; Rev. C. M. Marvin, of Missouri, Rev. Dr. D. S. Doggett, of Virginia, and Rev. Dr. H. N. McTyeire, Alabama.

Rev. W. H. Redford, of Louisville, Ky., is appointed Book Agent, and Rev. Dr. Summers Book Editor.

The Domestic Missionary Board is located at Baltimore.

Rev. Dr. Myers was re elected Editor of the Southern Christian Advocate.

On motion of Dr. McTyeire, the Committee on changes in Economy was instructed, by a large vote, to report in favor of admitting lay representatives in the Annual and General Conferences.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

The Merchants' National Bank of Washington closed its doors on Friday last, broken beyond all hope. It is said that the bills issued by it will be redeemed, but that depositors will lose heavily. The Government will be let in for about $700,000, and private parties for the snug little sum of $250,000.

Important Cabinet Meeting.

REPORT OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE DISCUSSED—EMPHATIC DECLARATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—It is understood that at a meeting of the Cabinet to-day, the President invited an expression of opinion from the heads of departments, respecting the recent report of the Reconstruction Committe, and it is reported that in an animated discussion, which ensued thereupon, Secretaries Seward, McCulloch, Welles and Stanton, were decided in their opposition to the plan of the committee, and earnest in their support of the President's policy of restoration. The Postmaster General was in favor of carrying out the President's policy, but expressed some doubt as to the precise time at which loyal Representatives from the Southern States should be admitted. The Attorney General was not present.

The President was emphatic in his opposition to the Committee's Report, and declared himself against all conditions precedent to the admission of loyal representatives from the Southern States, in the shape of amendments to the Constitution and the passage of laws.—He insisted that under the Constitution, no State could be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate, and that Senators and Representatives ought to be at once admitted into the respective Houses, as prescribed by law and the Constitution. He was for a strict adherence to the Constitution as it is, and remarked that, having sustained ourselves under it during a terrible rebellion, he thought the Government could be restored without a resourt to amendments. He also remarked in general terms that if the organic law is to be changed at all, it should be at a time when all the States and all the people can participate in the alteration.

CONFLICT.—The *Salisbury Old North State* of yesterday says:—"We learn that a riot took place at Morganton a few days ago, which resulted in the United States regular troops stationed there driving some returned negro soldiers from the town. The negroes who went off with General Stoneman at the time of his raid into Western North Carolina, and joined the federal army, it seems have been mustered out of service recently and have just returned to their old homes with lofty notions of their rights. They showed some insolence, it is said, at other places, but at Morganton it was resented by the soldiers who drove the negroes off.

MARRIED:

On the 3rd, inst., in Waughtown, by Eld. Wm. Turner, Mr. WM. H. HINSDALE to Miss AMELIA PARNEL, all of this county.

Plan of the Reconstruction Committee.

The following extracts from leading Editorials will show how the report of the Committee of Fifteen is regarded by the principal New York papers:

From the Times (moderate Republican.)

As a plan of pacification and reconstruction, the whole thing is worse than a burlesque. It might be styled a farce, were the country not in the midst of a very serious drama. Its proper designation would be "A plan to prolong indefinitely the exclusion of the South from Congress, by imposing conditions to which the Southern people will never submit" This being the obvious scope and tendency of the proposition, we are bound to assume that it clearly reflects the settled purpose of the Committee. So that the Joint Committee appointed nearly five months ago to take exclusive charge of the question of reconstruction, now offer as the result of all their labors what would in fact render reconstruction forever impossible.

From the Tribune (Radical Republican.

Our own preference for a much shorter and simpler programme is well known. UNIVERSAL AMNESTY—IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE—such are its conditions, and the whole of them * *

But it is not possible that all individual views and preferences shall be gratified in readjusting the relations to the Union of the States lately in revolt; wherefore, we entreat every Unionist in Congress to adopt the committee's report as a basis, amending wherever that may be practicable, but resolved to accept and vote for it when it shall have been perfected by the action of the two Houses. Make it as much better as possible, but let it by no means be defeated.

Our adversaries have too long taunted us with our inability to agree on a plan of reconstruction. Let us all now resolve that we can and shall agree.

From the Herald (nondescript.)

The main purpose of this plan is evidently the continued exclusion of those States till after the next Presidential election, with the requisition of negro suffrage or the exclusion of the negroes from the enumeration of the people for representation in Congress. * * *

The plan is ingeniously contrived; it is considerably milder than anything heretofore emanating from the Committee and nearer the policy and the views of President Johnson — It may be unnecessary in some things, superfluous in others, and unfair in its continued exclusion of the Southern States after having, on their part, fulfilled the conditions of the administration charged with discretionary powers over the whole subject; but we have only now to await the issue before the two Houses.

From the World (Democrat.)

We will not, at present, discuss it as if the project it presents were an honest project, offered in good faith, and really intended to expedite the restoration of the unrepresented States. A discussion on that over courteous hypothesis may be in order soon, and will keep even step with the action of Congress on the report. Meanwhile we deem it more pertinent to demonstrate that it is not an honest project; that the plan embodied in the report has no tendency, and is put forward by its authors with no intention, to restore the States to their normal Federal relations.

From the News (Democrat.)

The proposed Constitutional Amendment is intended to deprive the Southern people of participation in the next Presidential election. A project so bold, so wicked, so fatal to the existence of our republican institutions will, we trust, startle the people into energetic action against the intrigues of the unscrupulous faction that are conspiring to overthrow the fundamentals of the Republic

Rules for the Redemption of Mutilated Currency.

For the benefit of all who may have on their hands worn or mutilated notes of the United States currency, we give in brief the rules regulating the redemption of the same

Mutilated notes and fragments will be redeemed only at the Treasury of the United States at Washington. They should be forwarded to the "Treasurer of the United States, Washington, D C.," with the *name* of the owner, the names of his or her *postoffice* and *State*, and the nominal value of the amount remitted *plainly written*. A draft on the Assistant Treasurer at New York for the amount allowed, returned by mail to the address of the person remitting is the customary method of payment.

Notes presented for redemption, of which the abrasion or loss of substance from the corners or edges does not exceed one-twentieth of their original proportions, will be redeemed as entire notes. Fragments of notes will not be redeemed *in full*, except when proof is adduced by affidavit that the *missing parts* of such notes have been *totally destroyed*. The character of the affiant must be certified to be good by a magistrate or other public officer. In the absence of such affidavit, payment of notes exceeding by measurement more than one-half their original surface will be redeemed in their proportion to the whole note, reckoning, as a general rule, by twentieths.

Mutilated notes which have been torn, no matter how much, but of which all the fragments are returned—or defaced, no matter how badly, but are certainly genuine—will be redeemed at their full value on presentation — Fragments of notes for which less than the full value has been paid, will be retained for six months, to enable owners to return to the Treasury missing parts of such notes, and receive the amount previously withheld.

The above rules are applicable to legal tender demand notes and interest bearing notes. Mutilated fractional currency will be redeemed at the Treasury at Washington, under the following regulations:

Fragments of a note will not be redeemed unless it shall be clearly evident that they constitute one-half or more of one original note; in which case a note, however mutilated, will be redeemed in proportion to the whole note, reckoning by fifths, except three cent notes, which will be reckoned by thirds. Mutilations less than one tenth will be disregarded, unless fraudulent; but any mutilation which destroys more than one-tenth the original note, will reduce the redemption value of the note by one-fifth of its face value; or if a three cent note, by one-third its value. Fragments of a three cent note will not be redeemed unless they constitute fully two thirds of the note in its original form Mutilated notes presented for redemption must not be in sums less than three dollars of their original value.

All fractional currency *not mutilated*, when presented for redemption to an Assistant Treasurer or designated Depository of the United States, must have been assorted by the holder according to denominations, with the faces and upper sides in corresponding order in the packages. Each of the three kinds of fractional currency should be assorted by holders, each kind by itself. When presented in sufficient numbers, each package must contain one hundred pieces of the same denomination, and on the strap enclosing each must be written in ink the number of pieces, denomination, and the name of the owner, and on the wrapper of the package must be endorsed with ink the amount contained, and the name and residence of the owner. No less than three dollars will be redeemed.

When spurious notes of any denomination are presented for redemption they will be stamped "counterfeit."

The End of Military Rule.

The following important order has just been promulgated:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 1, 1866.

General Orders No. 26:

Whereas some military commanders are embarrassed by doubts as to the operation of the proclamation of the president, dated the 2d day of April, 1866, upon trials by military courts martial and military officers, to remove such doubts, it is ordered by the president that—

Hereafter, whenever offences committed by civilians are to be tried where civil tribunals are in existence which can try them, their cases are not authorized to be, and will not be, brought before military courts martial or commissions, but will be committed to the proper civil authorities. This order is not applicable to camp followers, as provided for under the 60th article of war, or to contractors and others specified in section 16, act of July 17th, 1862, and sections 1 and 2, act of March 2, 1863. Persons and offences cognizable by the rules and articles of war, and by the acts of congress above cited, will continue to be tried and punished by military tribunals as prescribed by the rules and articles of war and acts of congress, hereinafter cited, to wit:

Sixtieth of the Rules and Articles of War

All sutlers and retainers to the camp, and all persons whatsoever serving with the armies of the United States in the field, though not enlisted soldiers, are to be subject to orders, according to the rules and discipline of war.

* * * * *

By order of the secretary of war.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

This is decisive not only of the Roman firmness of ANDREW JOHNSON, but of the heretofore mooted point: the extent of military in its application south. *As to civilians, the army officers of the United States have no jurisdiction of any subject*, in other words, the whole civil municipal system of our section has been restored.

SENATOR DAVIS' "TREASONABLE" SPEECH. The following is the passage of Hon. Garrett Davis' speech in the Senate on which the petition for his expulsion was based:

"As I understand the pending measure, and the act to increase the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau, if they were permanently established as the law, they would establish principles that would wholly absorb all reserved State sovereignty and rights, establish a centralized and aristocratic despotism impersonated in the members of the two Houses of Congress, and so much the more oppressive and galling to the people, because, instead of a single tyrant, there would be many To such a monster government I would prefer a limited monarchy, but, being the enemy of both, I am much more the enemy of the former; and whenever it raises its horrid form I declare myself beforehand to be its mortal foe, and I will dedicate what of life and energy remains to me to its overthrow and the re-instatement of the Constitution and liberties of my country."

New Advertisements.

Horses For Sale.

I HAVE FOR SALE TWO HORSES AND A Colt. One horse eight years old this spring, the other three. The colt is two years old. Any person wishing to purchase can call on me at Panther Creek, Yadkin count), N. C., and see them.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.
May 12th, 1866. 39:tf

Land For Sale.

I WILL SELL my Tract of Land lying on the Yadkin river, containing 303 Acres, adjoining the lands of Nicholas Williams, Sr., and Joseph Williams.

N. L. WILLIAMS, Jr.
May 12th, 1866. 39:tf

State of North Carolina,

FORSYTH COUNTY.

John P. Nissen vs The heirs of Frederick Snider, deceased. } Petition to sell Real Estate for the payment of debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Charles Snider, Charity Ferguson and Wm. Snider, part of the defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, for six weeks, for the said Charles Snider, Charity Ferguson and Wm. Snider to be and appear at the next term of said Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Winston, on the first Monday in June next, A. D. 1866, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to them, and the case set down for hearing.

Witness, N. S. COOK, Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Winston, this first Monday of March, A. D. 1866.

N. S. COOK, *C. C. C.*
35-6w.--pr. adv. $8

NOTICE.

ALL persons having notes and judgments against the estate of Peter Ties, deceased, will present to me the amount of principal and interest by the 4th of June next, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JOHN H. WHITE, Adm.
May 12, 1866. 29-2t.

A List of Letters

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT Salem, N. C., May 1st, 1866.

M. F. Barringer,	George W. Morgan,
Miss Eliza Barber,	Miss Mary Odeum,
John Beeson,	Ransom Phipps,
Wes. Laboyer,	Mrs. A Petree,
Miss Amanda Bloom, 2	Miss J. & J. C Pace,
Mrs. E. J. Banner,	John J. Robbins,
Miss Annie Clodfelter,	Henry Sapp,
James Crim,	B. J. Smyth,
Miss Nancy Cook,	Mrs. Sophia Shultz,
Will. M. Davis,	Miss Amanda Stafford,
Miles E Griffith, Care of P. Gray,	Miss Nancy Scott,
	Mrs. Ellen Spry,
William R. Griffith,	Isaac H. Teague,
Phebe J. Hedgecock,	Miss Sallie Turner,
L. W. Lawrence,	Daniel Wnevel,
Sharack McKnight,	Solomon Willson,
John Macy,	Thomas Yeats.

Two cents are due on advertised letters.

A. T. ZEVELY, P. M.
Salem, N. C., May 1st., 1866.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS.

PFOHL & STOCKTON

TAKE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING TO their friends and the public generally, that they are now receiving from the Northern Cities a large and well selected stock of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

which they bought for Cash, after the

Great Fall in DRY GOODS.

They are therefore prepared to sell many goods at about half what the same goods have been selling for.

Their stock consists in part of

STAPLE, FANCY, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

Ladies' Dress Goods OF EVERY VARIETY.

NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS & CAPS, Hardware, Queensware, Drugs Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c.

To all of which they would call particular attention.

They are thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received and hope, by close attention to business and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

They invite their old friends and the public generally to give them an early call.

☞ ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICES ☜

PFOHL & STOCKTON.
Salem, April 21, 1866. 36-2m.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY

REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.

ALL work will be *faithfully* and *promptly* finished.

Watches and Jewelry and a good assortment of SPECTACLES always on hand.

Highest price paid for old Spoons and Gold Silver Ware. F. W. LEINBACH.
Salem, N. C., March 31, 1866. 33-3m.

A CIVIL WAR

Amongst those selling Goods is inevitable.

☞ Many goods have, "within the last few weeks," declined very considerably, and the struggle now is, who can furnish them at the lowest prices. ☜

J. L. FULKERSON

takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has a well selected stock of Goods, to which constant additions are being made, direct from New York and Philadelphia, more or less, every week.

My Goods are cheaper and best selected, consisting of everything usually kept in this part of the country, all of which I am determined to sell *second to none* in low prices, if not *cheaper than the cheapest*.

As printing is expensive, I will only name a few articles, giving prices, to-day:

Best quality of Rio Coffee at - - - 33½ cts.
Sugars at - - - - 18½, 20 & 25 cts.
Calicoes at - - - - 18, 20 & 25 cts.

Should there be a still further decline in the New York market, my prices will be regulated accordingly.

For the next few weeks I will sell a good assortment of MEN'S AND BOYS' HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES, at New York *cost* with expenses.

I most cordially invite all cash customers to call, for *seeing is to believe, and believing is to buy.*

J. L. FULKERSON.
Salem, N. C., April 7th, 1866. 34-tf.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING BEEN APpointed, at March Term, 1866, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Forsyth county, Administrator with the will annexed, upon the estate of Wm. Fries, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate, to make payment immediately And all those having claims against the estate to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Adm'r.*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

Executor's Notice.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE Estate of F. Fries, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, or if that cannot be done, to give satisfactory notes, when some further indulgence will be given.

All persons having claims against the estate will present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

H. W. FRIES, *Executor,*
CARRIE FRIES SHAFFNER, *Executrix.*
Salem, N. C., April 10th, 1866. 35 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS!

AT BONER & CRIST'S OLD STAND.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SMITH & CO.,

WOULD announce to the citizens of Salem and the surrounding country, that they have on hand and are receiving from the principal Northern markets, a fine assortment of

SPRING GOODS, consisting in part of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
LADIES' AND GENT'S HATS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c.

☞ We cannot be undersold by any living Person. ☜

CALL AND SEE.

WM. H. SMITH & CO.
Salem, N. C., April 14, 1866. 35-tf.

SALEM CEMETERY COMPANY.

At a general meeting of the Salem Cemetery Company, held on the 2nd of April, 1866, the following resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, in order to facilitate and systematize the sale of lots and vacant spaces for single graves in the Salem Cemetery,—both to benefit the purchasers and to prevent great loss and annoyance to the Company, the President and Treasurer are hereby directed to be governed in all future sales by the following rules and regulations, without respect of persons.

1st. Parties desiring to purchase lots upon the Cemetery can have the same measured, staked off and registered, by giving thirty day's notice of their selection of lots.

2nd. By giving this previous notice, *no money will be demanded of the purchaser*, but the Company agree to take a note for the value of the lot with good security, payable twelve months after, date, *without interest.*

3rd. In all cases where the 30 days notice is not given, and parties do not select lots until they wish to make interments, the value of the lots must be paid in *cash* to the Treasurer when *the application for said lot is made*, otherwise no interment will be allowed.

4th. Single spaces for graves will be sold for ten dollars, payment to be made invariably in advance. When desired, the Company will furnish tombstones for single graves, charging the purchaser with the actual cost only.

Resolved further, That as the Cemetery grounds are in bad condition, and as it is absolutely necessary to repair the same, the President and Treasurer are hereby directed to collect all amounts due the Company for lots and graves purchased and not paid for. And the Company hereby asserts its right to dispose of lots from any lot or single grave, where payment for the same is persistently refused.

H. W. FRIES, *Secretary.*
Salem, April, 19th, 1866. 35 2m pd.

J. L. Fulkerson's Column

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS!

WILL BE FOUND WITH

J. L. FULKERSON,

On Main Street, Four Doors below the Bank,

SALEM, N. C.

BEING encoureged, by the liberal patronage I received during the past season, to increase my stock of Goods, I now respectfully announce to the public, and to my friends in particular, that I have received and will continue to receive throughout the season, from New York and Philadelphia, a LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, to which I invite your attention. Having purchased late in the season, and at greatly reduced prices, I can therefore sell you goods CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

That it will be to your interest to make your purchases of me, you will acknowledge after examining my stock of Goods, where you will find a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

SUCH AS

Printed Merinos and Cashmeres, plain and figured DeLaines, plain and figured Poplins, Gray and Mourning Dress Goods, Merinos and Alpacas, Black Dress Silk, English and American Prints, Clooking Cloths and Towels, Gray and Fancy Colored Sack Flannels, plain and heavy twilled Flannels, Extra heavy Cotton Flannels, Plaid Linsey and Gingham, bleached and unbleached Shirting and Sheeting, bleached and unbleached and colored Drills, Ticking and Blankets, Brilliants, Cambrics & X Muslins, Laconet and Swiss Muslins, Nainsook and Book Muslins, White and Black Bobinet and Illusion, Cotton, Linen and Silk Laces, Col'd Cambrics assorted, White & Col'd Paper Cambrics, Bird's Eye & Scotch Diaper, Richardson's best Irish Linen, Linen-wove and stitched Bosoms, Gent's Ready made Shirts, Gent's Merino Drawers, Shirts and Half Hose, Ladies Merino Vests, Ladies' and Children's Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Ladies' and Children's Wool and Cotton Hose, Ladie's Corsets, Collars and Cuffs, Gent's Paper and Linen Collars, Worsted Hoods and Scarfs, Linen Cambric, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, Barage and Silk Veils, Alexander's Kid Gloves, Fleece-lined, Silk and Thread Gloves.

A good assortment of Cloths, Cassimers, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans and Vesting.

A large stock of

NOTIONS,

such as plain and fancy Head Nets, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Perfumery, Buttons, Thread, Tapes, Pins, Needles, Wire and Rubber Hair Pins, Pages and T immings, Violin and Guitar Strings, Buck Purses and fine Pocket Books, &c., &c.

A large variety of Ladies' Belts, plain and fancy; plain and fancy Ribbons. Plumes, Flowers, &c., &c.

A lot of SATIONERY, consisting of Cap, plain and gilt edged Note Paper, Envelopes, Blank Books, Pass Books and Memorandums, Copy Books, Spelling Books and Primers, Receipt Books and Port Folios, German and English Almanacs, Pencils, Pens, &c., &c.,

A large stock of

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

consisting of Men's and Boys' Wool and Fur Hats, from the cheapest to the finest; Ladies' and Misses Jockey Caps, Shakers and Bonnet Frames.

The Largest, Finest and cheapest stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

offered in this section of country since the year 1861; among which the men will find the finest French Calfskin Boots,

as well as the cheap and heavy Ditching Boots. The boys can also once more have Boots at a reasonable price. The Ladies' and Misses will be pleased to find the finest and most fashionable Shoes, at greatly reduced prices. No one, I trust, will have to go without Shoes now, as I have them from the smallest infant's sizes up to the largest gent's and women's and men's shoes.

GUM SHOES, of every description, for Children, Ladies and Men, at a reasonable price.

Crockery and Glass Ware.

Plates, Dishes, Bakers, Nappies, Bowls, Cream Mugs, Teas, Pitchers, Ewers and Basins, Tumblers, Molasses Cans, Salts, &c, &c.

Also a good assortment of LOOKING GLASSES.

In the HARDWARE line will be found Table and Pocket CUTLERY, Razors and Razor Straps, Butcher Knives, Shears and Scissors, Tea and Table Spoons, Tea Kettles, Coffee Mills, Meat Stove, Ladles, Frying Pans, Shovels and Tongs, Candle-Sticks and Snuffers, Match Safes and Pepper Boxes, Pad Locks, Door Locks and Latches, NAILS, Tacks, Screws and Hinges, Shoe and Nail Hammers, COLLINS' AXES and Hatchets, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Curry-combs, Halter Chains, and Trace Chains, Horse and Mule Shoes, and Shoeing Nails, Rasps, Files, Gimblets, Sand-paper, &c., &c. The best quality of CUTTON CARDS, Whittemore's No. 10, and many other articles in this line too tedious to mention.

I also have an assortment of IRON and STEEL, consisting of Bloop and Band Iron, assorted widths, Rod Iron, assorted sizes, Nail Rod and Horseshoe Iron, as well as the common Farming Iron, Russian Sheet, Sheet Steel, and Cast Steel.

OF GROCERIES

I can furnish you at the best quality of Rio Coffee, Brown and Clarified Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves and Cinnamon, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, by the sack or bushel, and will sell as low as the lowest. Also a lot of Whittemore's No. 10 COTTON CARDS.

I also have a large assortment of PATENT MEDICINES, such as Wright's and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, Tonic and Hair Dressing, Ayer's Cathartic, Sarsaparilla, Cherry Pectoral, Ague Cure, Hair Vigor, Hair Dye, Sanford's Liver Invigorator, Brandreth's Pills, Ford's Phosphate or Fertilizer, Dr. Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Wright's Indian Vegetable and Dr. Strong's Compound Sanative Pills, Quinine, &c., &c.

I also have the famous CONCENTRATED LYE, one pound of which will make 15 gallons of Soft Soap in a very short time. Also a nice article of common pale Soap, in one pound lumps, Matches, &c., &c.

You can also have a very superior article of

FINE COGNIAC BRANDY,

AND PORT WINE,

for medicinal purposes.

Amongst my stock you will find a lot of

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

such as Buckets, Tubs, Wash-boards, Baskets and Chairs, Clothes-pins, Wood Spoons, Cocoa Dippers, &c. Also Bed Cords and Candle Wick,

SHOE FINDINGS,

such as Shoe Pegs, Lasts, common and patent Awl Hafts, Sewing and Pegging Awls, Shoe Thread, Bristles, Eyelets, Gum and Shoe Wax.

I would also invite your attention to my stock of **Leather**, which consists of light and heavy Sole Leather, Calf Skins, French Morrocco, Brush Goat Skins, and Striped Binding.

I also have many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which be sold on the most reasonable terms.

I WILL **BARTER** FOR everything that can again be disposed of, such as GRAIN, FLAX-SEED, BEES-WAX, DRIED FRUIT, RAGS AND FUR.

Bring in your Rags, they are as good as Cash. Let all the boys go at trapping; for the Fur they can get Boots, Shoes, Hats and Clothing.

In conclusion I will say, that I am thankful for the very liberal patronage thus far enjoyed, and that by fair dealing I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

J. L. FULKERSON.

Salem, N. C., Dec, 16th, 1865. 19-tf

A **REFINED TASTE** would appreciate nothing more than a *present* of a fine *PHOTOGRAPH ALBUM*, which you will find at a reasonable price at J. L. FULKERSON'S Cheap Store.

Where a fine collection of the finest *Photographs*, "by the best artists only" may also be found.—Persons wishing a choice selection for their *albums* will find the finest *portraits* of prominent men and women, *Specialities, Statuary and Graceful Figures*, of the finest styles only.—Nothing common will be offered.

A LOT OF CHOICE SEGARS, SMOKING and Chewing Tobacco, and Scotch Snuff will also be found with

J. L. FULKERSON.

TO PRESERVE AND BEAUTIFY YOUR Hair, get a bottle of Burnett's COCAINE, which you will find with

J. L. FULKERSON.

NOTICE.

Office Agent Freedmen's Bureau, &c.,

WINSTON, N. C. Feb 27, 1866.

The undersigned having been duly appointed Agent of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the county of Forsyth, hereby gives notice that in future all contracts between Freedmen and their employers must be made in his presence, and with his sanction, otherwise they will be without force. Contracts already made require his approval, to be valid.

He is also empowered to adjudicate all cases of dispute which may have arisen between the whites and freedmen since the surrender; also to take cognizance of all cases in which the freedman is concerned, which would be punishable by a fine of not more than $100, or imprisonment for thirty days. These punishments will be inflicted on the freedmen for drunkenness, stealing, vagrancy, &c., and on whites for cruel or unjustifiable treatment of freedmen.

It is furthermore his province to bind out to responsible white persons, any freedman (boy or girl) under 14 years of age. No other indentures than those sanctioned by himself will be valid.

GEORGE H. RENIGAR.
Agent F. B. &c., for Forsyth.

March 3-4w.

THE SENTINEL.

Published Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WM. E. PELL, Proprietor and State Printer.

EDITED BY

Wm. E. Pell and Seaton Gales.

THE SENTINEL is an independent newspaper—a warm supporter of the Union and the Constitution, of Andrew Johnson, our magnanimous President and his policy, and devoted especially to the recuperations and prosperity of the South and North Carolina.

It labors to promote harmony, good feeling and equal rights among all the States, but will rebuke all unfounded expressions against the loyalty and integrity of the Southern people.

Special attention will be paid to the news and market departments.

Full proceedings of the Legislature and all important State papers appear in the *Sentinel*.

Its circulation is believed to be equal to any in the State, if not the largest. Its advertising patronage is large and growing.

The Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly are now issued.

TERMS:

Daily Sentinel, in advance,	per year,		$10 00
" "	"	6 months,	5 00
Semi-Weekly,	"	per year,	5 00
"	"	6 months,	2 50
Weekly,	"	per year,	3 00
"	"	6 months,	1 50

Bank Notes and Specie Bought!

As I pay a regular Broker's tax, I will buy and sell all kinds of BANK NOTES, GOLD and SILVER.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 1st, 1866.

Bibles and Testaments

can be procured by applying to

Rev. S. THOS. PFOHL.

Salem, April, 1865.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS! JUST RECEIVED.

E. A. VOGLER SALEM, N. C.,

Has the pleasure once again of announcing to the public, and his friends in particular, that having been encouraged far beyond his expectations in the sale of his purchases made some months ago, he has now spent some time in PHILADELHIA and NEW YORK, and SELECTED WITH CARE and BOUGHT FOR CASH, a good, fine, and full stock of NEW GOODS, and which he is determined to sell, and that in such manner and at such prices as will be bound to give satisfaction.

CALL, SEE, AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

I have ON HAND and will keep up a GOOD ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

Calicoes, DeLaines, Merinoes, Plaids, Poplins, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Flannels, Shawls, Hosiery Worsted Caps, Scarfs, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Balmoral and Hooped Skirts, Corsets, Gloves, Umbrellas, Candlewick, Stationery, &c., &c.

A BIG STOCK OF NOTIONS,

Such as Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Pins, Needls, Tape, Thread, Collars, Neckties, Head Nets, Pens, Pencils, Soaps, Perfumery, Suspenders, &c., &c.

A LOT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS,

Among them a good assortment of Mens' and Boys' common Wool Hats, fine fur Fashionable Hats, of all sizes and colors, Misses' and Children's Fancy and New Style Caps, &c., &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Both coarse and fine—from the coarsest Brogans to the finest, fanciest Ladies' Balmorals.

CROCKERY WARE.

A large lot of Plates, Dinner, Soup and Breakfast Plates, Bowls of all sizes, Bakers, Nappies Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, Pepper-boxes, and a varied assortment of Cups and Saucers.

HARDWARE.

In the Hardware line you will find Pocket Knives, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Knives and Forks, Scissors, Coffee Mills, Nails, Tacks, Files, Rasps, Wood-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Tea-kettles, Currycombs, Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Axes, Cast-steel, &c. Also a lot of Whittemore's No. 10, COTTON CARDS, which have so often been asked for heretofore. I also have a lot of the TELEGRAPH FODDER CUTTERS, of the same kind I sold many of some five years ago, and which are justly acknowledged to be the best cutting-box out.

GROCERIES.

Of Groceries, I have on hand, and expect to keep up, a supply of first rate Rio Coffee, good Brown and Clarified Sugars, Tea, ground and unground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cheese, Candles, Powder, Lead, Shot, and Percussion Caps. Also a lot of fine SEGARS and fine cut CHEWING and SMOKING TOBACCO. I expect to have constantly a large supply of good old fashioned LIVERPOOL SALT, and will sell by the pound or sack, and that either for Cash or Barter, for Flaxseed, &c.

Drugs, Paints, Dye-Stuffs and Medicines!

The Ladies may confidently rely upon buying from me the very best Spanish Indigo that can be found; also Venetian Red, Annetto, Green and Yellow Paints, Red Lead, Madder, Spanish Brown, Extract of Logwood, &c. Also Paregoric, Epsom Salts, Godfrey's Cordial, Cream of Tarter, Camphor, Oil of Spike, Saltpetre, Flour of Sulpher, Brimstone, Window Glass, Putty, Coal Oil, Linseed Oil, Varnish, &c., &c. An assortment of

DR. JAYNE'S FAMILY MEDICINES!

Consisting of Expectorant, Alterative, Vermifuge, &c. Together with other PATENT MEDICINES such as Wrights and Moffatt's Pills, Cherry Pectoral, and sundry other Medicines.

☞ Failing to obtain a supply of Peruvian Guano expected, on account of its scarcity and very high price, I have instead now on hand for sale,

FORD'S PHOSPHATE OR FERTILIZER,

An improver of the land, superior for Wheat, Tobacco, Corn, Cotton, &c. &c, containing elements essential to the production of Grain, &c., and improvements of the land, and is confidently recommended to bring large crops and to be tried side by side with any other fertilizer, even Peruvian Guano. Sold by the Bag or Ton.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, WATCH CHAINS, KEYS, &C.

My Jewelry Store not being open at the present time, you will find a lot of the above specified articles in my Store, and any article desired and not on hand, I will procure at a very few days' notice.

BARTER.

I will barter for any and everything produced in the Country that I can at all use or dispose of elsewhere. Will take all kinds of Grain, Flax Seed, Bees Wax, Rags, Dried Fruit, Chestnuts, &c. Any one having either of the beforenamed articles to dispose of, if they will consult their own interest, and sell where they can get the highest market price, or trade where they will be sure to go away satisfied, will call on me, for I WILL PAY CASH as well as GOODS, and will give as high prices, as any one in this section can possibly afford. Finally I would say, GIVE ME A CALL, and I know you will trade. I have not gone into business here only for a few days, my lot is with you,—here I have been raised, and you all know me—I am encouraged to believe that I have established among you a character for honesty and fair dealing, and I intend, by honest dealing and close attention to business, to merit a continuance of the very liberal patronage so far received.—Thankful for past favors, I ask you to place me under renewed obligations for still further ones.—Call and see me.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., October, 1865. tf.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

SELL on commission, Cotton Yarns, Sheetings Bacon, Flour, Lard, Dried Fruits, Whiskey, Brandy, and all kinds of Country Produce.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Plows, Hoes, Axes, Shovels, Spades, Corn Shellers, and all kinds of Agricultural Implements, Hardware, Tinware, and Groceries of every description.

They respectfully solicit consignments from Farmers and others in the Western part of the State, and pledge themselves to give their best attention to all orders and consignments entrusted to them.

Beg to refer to Hege Brothers, E. A. Vogler, and Dr. Wheeler, Salem, N. C.

March 17, 1866. 31-1m

Tombstones.

MANY PERSONS HAVE CALLED ON ME desirous of procuring Tomb Stones. If they will now hand in their orders, I will try and furnish them in a short time.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 16, 1866. 27 2w

Last Call

TO persons owing the Estate of Dr. F. H. Shuman.

Book Accounts must be closed by cash or note by the 15th of May, or they will, without fail, be placed in an officer's hands for collection.

D. H. STARBUCK, Executor.

March 17, 1866.

FRESH AND GENUINE

GARDEN SEEDS

FOR SALE AT THE

SALEM DRUG STORE.

JUST received at the Salem Drug Store, a lot of fresh and genuine GARDEN SEEDS, among which may be found:

Cabbage,	Cucumber,	Beans.
Early York,	White Spine,	Six Weeks,
Drum Head,	Long Green,	Ex. Early,
Ox Heart,	and other var.	Lima.
White Onion,	Lettuce,	Peas,
Yellow Onion,	Nutmeg Melon,	Radish,
Bell Pepper,	Citron "	Egg Plant,
Asparagus,	Okra,	Salsify,
Beet, extra early,	Parsnip,	Squash,
Carrot,	Tomato, new var.	Turnip,

WHITE AND YELLOW ONION SETTS.

&c. &c.

A lot of FLOWER SEEDS suitable for Ladies'

☞ Remember the place—Salem Drug Store sign of the BIG MORTAR,—Post Office Building.

CHARLES E. KLUGE,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WITH

GEO. W. REED & CO.,

Wholesale Clothiers,

AND JOBBERS OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.

423 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED,

A LARGE STILL. Enquire of

P. E. LIGHT,

March 20, 1866. p4. Waughtown.